1. Which of the following best describes the difference between in-scope and out-of-scope?　　　1 / 1 point

- ◯ Tasks you believe your team should complete first and tasks the team believes they should complete first
- ◯ Problems the project manager can easily recognize and problems the project managers cannot recognize
- ⦿ Items within the project boundaries that are contributing to the project's overall goal and items that are not
- ◯ Goals you believe your team needs to meet and goals the stakeholders believe the team needs to meet

✓ Correct
It's your job as a project manager to set firm boundaries for the project so the team can stay on track.

2. Which of the following best describes scope creep?　　　1 / 1 point

- ◯ Cancelling a project after it has begun
- ◯ Adding members to a project team
- ⦿ Changing a project after it begins
- ◯ Changing a project before it begins

✓ Correct
Scope creep refers to changes, growth, and uncontrolled factors that affect a project scope at any point after the project begins.

3. What are some tactics to handle external scope creep? Select all that apply.　　　0.5 / 1 point

- ☑ Define the project's requirements.

✓ Correct
To ensure the project team agrees on the project's goal, ask stakeholders for feedback on what the project will produce, what resources are necessary, what costs are involved, and how long the project will take. Then, document these requirements.

- ☑ Limit communication outside the team once the project begins

⊗ This should not be selected
As a project manager, you should keep your stakeholders aware of all project updates and timelines. A tactic to handle scope creep is to ask stakeholders what they want from the project in the initiation phase and then document those requirements.

- ☑ Suggest alternative solutions to your customer's or stakeholder's proposed changes.

⊘ Correct
Providing alternative solutions to your customer or stakeholder might result in their deciding against their proposed changes. You can also help them consider how their proposed changes might create additional risks, and perform a cost-benefit analysis, if necessary.

☑ Tell team members to ignore outside requests that will add project tasks.

⊗ This should not be selected
While you may want to ask your team to direct stakeholder communication about any new project tasks to you, asking them to ignore these requests could hurt your relationships with stakeholders. Some better tactics to handle scope creep are to define your project's requirements, set a clear schedule, and provide alternative solutions.

4. A designer on your project team suggests making changes to the product's logo just prior to launch. What's a strategy that could help avoid this internal scope creep?   1 / 1 point

○ Push back the product's launch date to allow time for the design to implement changes to the logo.
○ Assign some of the designer's tasks to someone else so they can begin working on the logo changes.
○ Have the designer begin to implement the logo design changes immediately.
◉ Remind the designer about the project's scope and the effects of internal scope creep.

⊘ Correct
Any changes to the product or processes can affect the bottom line or schedule and risk successfully completing the project.